

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 423 757 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
13.03.1996 Bulletin 1996/11

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **A61B 17/39**

(21) Application number: **90119911.7**

(22) Date of filing: **17.10.1990**

(54) **Electrosurgical unit**

Elektrochirurgiegerät

Bistouri électrique

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT

(30) Priority: **18.10.1989 JP 272194/89**

(43) Date of publication of application:
24.04.1991 Bulletin 1991/17

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Description

This invention relates to an electrosurgical unit and, more particularly, to an electrosurgical unit including a handpiece for surgical operations, with two switches for controlling at least two high frequency current outputs having waveforms different from each other.

There has heretofore been known an electrosurgical unit having a handpiece provided with two switches (hereinafter referred to as "one switch for cutting mode and the other switch for coagulation mode") for controlling at least two high frequency current outputs for the purpose of cutting and coagulation mode, which are different in waveform from each other. In this electrosurgical unit, the handpiece which is in the sterile field performs activation and interruption of the high frequency current outputs, while a main controller of the electrosurgical unit which is outside of the sterile field changes the operating conditions such as an output mode and a set value of the output.

Therefore, in the above-described electrosurgical unit, an operator, i.e. a surgeon performing a surgical operation by the use of the handpiece in the sterile field cannot change the output mode and the set value of the output directly as he desires and instructs his assistant to perform the above changing operation instead of him, thus presenting such a problem that the controllability of the electrosurgical unit in the surgical operation is deteriorated.

To obviate this problem, there has been proposed an electrosurgical unit wherein two more switches for changing the operating conditions such as the output mode and the set value of the output are additionally provided on the handpiece as described in US-A-4,632,109. With this improved electrosurgical unit, the surgeon performing the surgical operation in the sterile field by the use of the handpiece can directly change the output mode and the set value of the output.

This improved electrosurgical unit has had the above-described arrangement, whereby the handpiece provided with switches for transmitting a selective signal to change the operating conditions such as the output mode and the set value of the output and an additional circuit in the main controller for receiving the signal to select the operating condition in response to the selective instruction from the switches of the handpiece must be newly installed, so that there is no interchangeability with the conventional electrosurgical unit, thus presenting such a problem that the improved electrosurgical unit is uneconomical. Furthermore, due to the controllability and the installation space permitted in the handpiece, the number of the switches to be additionally provided is limited, whereby parts of the operating conditions which are changeable have been limited in number.

Document FR-A-2 517 955 discloses a generic electrosurgical unit according to the preamble of claim 1, comprising a high frequency output generating means for generating high frequency current outputs having at least two waveforms different from each other; a hand-

piece having two switches for transmitting a combination signal in order to change a currently selected operating mode of said high frequency output generating means; a set-input means for setting and inputting a plurality of operating modes and operating conditions; and a control means for receiving said combination signal from said two switches and for selecting an operating mode of said set-input means when a predetermined combination signal has been received.

However, the prior art arrangement disclosed therein suffers from the drawback that an operator can only select two operating modes by depressing a respective switch of the handpiece and only one predetermined third mode is selectable by actuating both switches simultaneously.

Furthermore, an adjustment of operating conditions within an operating mode, such as output levels as well as adjustment output frequency, for example, still requires the use of the panel.

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide an electrosurgical unit adapted for adjusting operating conditions like output frequency and output levels of the respective operating modes without the necessity to manipulate the panel.

This object is achieved by an electrosurgical unit according to the preamble of claim 1, characterized in that said control means instructs a process of a change of said operating conditions selectable within said operating mode in response to selectively actuating said switches of said handpiece.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention are set out in the dependent claims.

Thus, this electrosurgical unit provides the advantage that an operator or a surgeon, respectively, can easily manipulate a variety of operating modes and operating conditions selectable within an operating mode of the electrosurgical unit during medical treatment by using the handpiece. Furthermore, this provides the advantage that a significant simplification in manipulation for setting the operation conditions, i. e. a one-hand-manipulation can be achieved by using this apparatus.

That is, in the electrosurgical unit, at least two high frequency current outputs or operating modes, respectively, different in waveform from each other are produced by the high frequency output generating means, and the control means changes the operating condition within an operating mode of the set-input means when the control means receives the combination signal from the two switches provided on the handpiece.

Fig. 1 is a circuit diagram showing the arrangement of a preliminary embodiment of the electrosurgical unit;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the handpiece with two switches according to the present invention; Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the set-input means according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a circuit diagram showing the arrangement of a first embodiment of the electrosurgical unit according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the set-input means of the first embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a plan view showing an example of the set-input means of a second embodiment of the electrosurgical unit according to the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a circuit diagram showing the arrangement of a third embodiment of the electrosurgical unit according to the present invention; and

Fig. 8 is a plan view showing the set-input means of the third embodiment according to the present invention.

The embodiments of the present invention will hereunder be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a circuit diagram showing the arrangement of a preliminary embodiment of an electrosurgical unit. An electrosurgical unit 10 includes a high frequency output generator 14 for which an AC power source 12 supplies AC current and a control means 16.

Connected to the control means 16 are the generator 14, a set-input means 18 for inputting an operating condition, a warning device 20 for giving a notice of condition changing, and further, a cutting mode switch 26 and a coagulation mode switch 28 of a handpiece 24 through an isolation means 22 as shown in Fig. 2. Furthermore, connected to the generator 14 are an active electrode 24a of the handpiece 24 and a return electrode plate or patient plate 30 through the isolation means 22.

In this embodiment, the isolation means 22 comprises: a transformer for transforming the high frequency power of the generator 14 to the electrosurgical power supplied to the pair of electrodes 24a and 30 in isolated condition between the generator 14 and the electrodes 24a and 30, and a photo-coupler for transmitting a selective signal of switches 26, 28 to the control means 16 in also isolated condition.

As shown in Fig. 3 in detail, a portion of coagulation mode of the set-input means 18 has an output setting indicator 32 for indicating an output, and a condition change noticing indicator 34 for indicating a notice of condition changing during the process of changing operation of an operating condition by the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28 of the handpiece 24 being provided at a position adjacent the output setting indicator 32.

Furthermore, provided at positions adjacent the condition change noticing indicator 34 are a normal coagulation mode key 36 for selecting a normal coagulation mode, a normal coagulation mode indicator 38 for indicating that the normal coagulation mode key 36 is selected, a spray coagulation mode key 40 for selecting a spray coagulation mode and a spray coagulation mode indicator 42 for indicating that the spray coagulation mode key 40 is selected.

Further, provided at a position adjacent the normal coagulation mode key 36 and the spray coagulation mode key 40 are output set keys 44 including a level increasing key 44a and a level decreasing key 44b.

The structure of the preliminary embodiment of the electrosurgical unit has now been fully described in the above description. Thus the function of this embodiment will hereunder be described.

When a cutting mode as an operating mode is performed by the use of the electrosurgical unit 10, if the surgeon turns on the cutting mode switch 26 of the handpiece 24, then an on-signal from the cutting mode switch 26 is transmitted to the control means 16 through the isolation means 22.

Then, upon receiving the on-signal from the cutting mode switch 26, the control means 16 gives an instruction to the generator 14 so as to output a high frequency current output suitable for cutting mode.

Upon receiving the instruction signal from the control means 16, the generator 14 outputs the high frequency current output having a waveform suitable for cutting mode to the active electrode 24a of the handpiece 24 through the isolation means 22.

Furthermore, when a coagulation mode as an operating mode is performed, if the coagulation mode switch 28 is turned on, then the generator 14 outputs a high frequency current output having a waveform suitable for coagulation mode to the active electrode 24a of the handpiece 24 through the isolation means 22.

On the other hand, when the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28 are turned on simultaneously to change an operating mode, an output mode for example, upon receiving a couple of on-signals from the cutting mode switch 24 and the coagulation mode switch 28, the control means 16 changes the mode to a predetermined operating mode. For example, the mode is changed from the normal coagulation mode to the spray coagulation mode, the normal coagulation mode indicator 38 is turned off, and the condition change noticing indicator 34 and the spray coagulation mode indicator 42 are turned on.

In the preliminary embodiment, only when the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28 are turned on within a predetermined time period ($t_1 = 0.3$ sec), the control means 16 is set to perform the control to change the operating mode, therefore such a mistaken changing can be avoided that, while the high frequency current output is being generated due to the continuous depression of one of the switches, the other of the switches is momentarily depressed later mistakenly. Further, only when the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28 are turned on over a predetermined time period ($t_2 = 1$ sec), respectively, the control means 16 is set to perform the control to change the operating mode, then a mistaken operation without intention of the surgeon can be avoided.

Further, when generating of the high frequency current output is delayed from the on-operation of the cutting mode switch 26 or the coagulation mode switch 28 for a

time period equal to or slightly longer than the aforesaid 0.3 sec (t_1), an unnecessary generating of the high frequency current output due to a small difference of time between the successive depression of both the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28 by the surgeon can be reliably avoided.

Further, when the operating condition is changed, if a notice sound is given by the warning device 20 only for a predetermined time period ($t_3 = 0.5$ sec) in the control means 16, then the surgeon can confirm the change in the operating condition more easily and the alarm sound can be given to an unintended change in the operating condition.

The first embodiment of the present invention which is selecting some one of a plurality of operating conditions will hereunder be described with reference to Figs. 4 and 5. Additionally, reference numerals in the above preliminary embodiment are applied to designate same or similar elements to ones in this first embodiment, in order to make easier the description of the embodiment.

In an electrosurgical unit 10a, between the control means 16 and a set-input means 18a, there is provided a set-process means 46 performing selections and processes of a plurality of operating conditions, for example, a high frequency output mode and an output value of cutting mode, and a high frequency output mode and an output value of coagulation mode.

The set-input means 18a is provided with an output set indicator 48 for indicating an output of cutting mode. Provided at positions adjacent the output set indicator 48 are four selection keys 50 for each selecting an output mode and an output mode indicator 52 for indicating what keys 50 are selected.

Further, provided at a position adjacent the four selection keys 50 is an output set keys 54 including a level increasing key 54a and a level decreasing key 54b.

Furthermore, provided at a position adjacent the condition change noticing indicator 34 is a first mode indicator 56 for instructing what part is to be selected out of a plurality of operating modes. Provided at a position adjacent the first mode indicator 56 is a second mode indicator 58 for instructing a change of a content of the selected operating condition. Adjacent the second mode indicator 58, there is provided an end indicator 60 for indicating the end of a change of the operating condition. Function of this embodiment will hereunder be described.

When the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28 are turned on simultaneously to change the operating condition, upon receiving the on-signals from the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28, respectively, the control means 16 instructs a process of a change of the operating modes, for example, a high frequency output mode and an output value of cutting mode, and a high frequency output mode and an output value of coagulation mode and further gives a notice sound through the warning device 20.

Then, the set-process means 46 turns on the condition change noticing indicator 34 of the set-input means 18, and both the set-process means 46 and the control means 16 are set at a first mode for instructing what part out of a plurality of operating modes is to be selected.

In the case where the surgeon continues to turn on the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28, upon receiving the on-signals from the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28, the control means 16 utilizes the set-process means 46 for turning on or off the output set indicator 48, the output mode indicator 52, the output set indicator 32, the normal coagulation mode indicator 38 and the spray coagulation mode indicator 42 in a predetermined order, and turns on the first mode indicator 56 so as to instruct it to select a desired operating mode.

Subsequently, in such a desirable operating condition that the output set indicator 32 repeats turning on and off, for example, if both the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switches 28 are turned off, then setting of the first mode is completed, and the control means 16 and the set-process means 46 are set at the second mode where a selected operating condition, i.e. the output of coagulation mode is changed.

Further, the set-process means 46 turns on the second mode indicator 58 so as to instruct it to change the content of a desirable operating condition, i.e. the output of coagulation mode.

In this case, the cutting mode switch 26 functions as a level increasing key for increasing the output level of coagulation mode, and the coagulation mode switch 28 functions as a level decreasing key for decreasing the output level of coagulation mode.

Then, the output of coagulation mode is set at a desirable value by the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28, and when the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28 are turned on again, upon receiving the on-signals from the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28, the control means 16 and the set-process means 46 release the second mode, and the set-process means 46 turns on a condition change end indicator 60 for indicating the end of process of a change in the operating condition for a predetermined time period.

Thereafter, the control means 16 interrupts the warning device 20 in operation and returns to the normal operating condition.

Further, the second embodiment of the present invention which is selecting some one out of the plurality of the operating conditions will hereunder be described with reference to Fig. 6. The arrangement of this embodiment is similar to that illustrated in Fig. 4, so that the description of its structure will be omitted.

The arrangement of Fig. 6 is dispensed with the indicators 34, 56, 58 and 60 as shown in the arrangement of Fig. 5, so that the structure will be understood clearly without detailed description.

Function of this embodiment will hereunder be described.

When the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28 are turned on simultaneously to change the operating mode, upon receiving the on-signals from the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28, the control means 16 instructs the set-process means 46 to change the operating modes, for example the high frequency current output mode and the output value of cutting mode, and the high frequency current output mode and the output value of coagulation mode, and gives the notice sound through the warning device 20.

Then, the set-process means 46 makes the cutting output mode indicator 52 of the set-input means 18a flicker.

Here, the surgeon turns off the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28.

When the coagulation mode switch 28 is turned on in this condition, the set-process means 46 instructs a change in the cutting output mode, switches the cutting output modes in a predetermined order, causes to raise the notice sound, and the output mode indicator 52 of the set-input means 18a is switched to the succeeding change in the operating condition.

At this time, the set-process means 46 indicates an output set value and an "UP" message for example, on the cutting output set indicator 48 periodically.

By this display or notice, the surgeon is urged to perform a process of increasing the output set value of cutting mode.

When the coagulation mode switch 28 is turned on in this condition, the set-process means 46 instructs an increase in a cutting output set value, and subsequently increases the set value only by a predetermined value. The above operation further causes to raise the notice of condition changing and makes to change an indication on the cutting output set indicator 48 of the set-input means 18a.

Subsequently, when the cutting switch 26 is depressed, the set-process means 46 moves to a process of a change of decreasing the cutting output set value as being a change of the succeeding operating condition. At this time, the set-process means 46 indicates an output set value and a "DOWN" message for example, on the cutting output set indicator 48 of the set-input means 18a periodically.

By this display or notice, the surgeon is urged to perform a process of decreasing an output set value of cutting mode.

When the coagulation mode switch 28 is turned on in this condition, the set-process means 46 instructs a decrease in the cutting output set value to decrease the set value only by a predetermined value, causes to raise the condition changing notice, and changes the indication of the cutting output set indicator 48 of the set-input means 18a.

When the cutting mode switch 26 is depressed similarly as described above, the process moves from a process of a change of the coagulation output mode to a process of increasing the coagulation output, and fur-

ther to a process of decreasing the coagulation output, and, if the coagulation mode switch 28 is depressed during anywhere of the aforesaid processes, the operating condition can be changed. Thereafter, if the cutting mode switch 26 is turned on again, then the notice sound is given, and the normal operating condition is restored simultaneously with the termination of the notice sound.

Another operation can be obtained by selecting some one of the plurality of operating conditions according to the second embodiment.

Function thereof will hereunder be described with reference to Fig. 4.

When the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28 are turned on simultaneously to change the operating condition, upon receiving the on-signals from the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28, the control means 16 gives an instruction to the set-process means 46 so as to perform a change in the operating condition and raises the notice sound through the warning device 20. At this time, setting of the operating condition which is changeable will be restricted to the cutting mode or the coagulation mode. This restriction is determined depending upon that which switch is depressed previously, the cutting mode switch 26 or the coagulation mode switch 28.

When the switch depressed previously is the cutting mode switch 26, this fact is stored by the set-process means 46, and, in this case, the changeable operating condition is restricted to the high frequency current output mode and the output value of cutting mode. By this restriction, the number of a series of operations can be significantly decreased, so that the controllability of the electrosurgical unit can be improved. Further, in selecting of the operating conditions, when the selection is made in an order of "mode change", "output value up" and "output value down", the set-process means 46 stores the fact that what the surgeon made a change previously, and this fact is necessarily presented first as a selected item from the preceding items of change, whereby the operating condition which is probably desired by the surgeon in a highest priority at present is presented first of all, thereby generally being capable of improvement of the controllability.

The third embodiment having a memory means will hereunder be described with reference to Figs. 7 and 8. Additionally, reference numerals in the aforementioned embodiments denote the same or similar elements in this embodiment, so that the detailed description will be omitted.

An electrosurgical unit 10b has a memory means 61 connected to the control means 16. The memory means 61 is to store a plurality of operating conditions.

Furthermore, read/write means 62 for writing a plurality of operating conditions in the memory means 61 and reading out a desirable operating condition stored therein is additionally provided in the set-input means 18.

Then, the read/write means 62 is provided with a read-out mode specifying key 64 for specifying a read-

out mode and a write-in mode specifying key 66 for specifying a write-in mode.

Furthermore, provided at positions adjacent these keys 64 and 66, five set specifying keys 68 indicated by numerals "1", "2", "3", "4" and "5" and five set read-out specifying indicators 70 for indicating that which set specifying key 68 is selected.

Function of this embodiment will hereunder be described.

When the operating condition is stored in the memory means 61, the operating condition is set by the set-input means 18, and, after the write-in mode specifying key 66 is depressed, one of the set specifying keys 68, e.g. the "3" set specifying key 68 is depressed. As a result of this, the operating condition set at the set-input means 18 at present is stored in a memory segment address of the memory means 61 corresponding to the "3" set specifying key 68. By operations similar to the above, the respective operating conditions are stored in a memory segment address of the memory means 61 corresponding to the other set specifying keys 68.

When the surgeon turns on the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28, upon receiving the on-signals from the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28, the control means 16 turns on the condition change noticing indicator 34, and gives a notice that the operating condition is being set through the warning device 20.

Then, during the on-state where the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28 are closed, the set read-out specifying indicators 70 are turned on in a predetermined order, and the control means 16 reads out the operating conditions stored in the address segment of the memory means 61 corresponding to the set read-out specifying indicators 70 which are turned on and indicates the operating conditions on the respective indicators of the set-input means 18.

When a desirable operating condition is indicated, the surgeon turns off the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28 and selects the desirable operating condition.

Upon receiving off-signals from the cutting mode switch 26 and the coagulation mode switch 28, the control means 16 turns off the condition change noticing indicator 34 and terminates raising the notice sound through the warning device 20.

By this sequence, the electrosurgical unit 10b is brought into a usable condition.

Incidentally, the electrosurgical units 10b may be commonly utilized in many branches of speciality in hospitals. However, since the operating conditions in these branches are widely varied, if the memory means 61 is formed of IC cards, etc. which can be taken out from the main controller of the unit, then the task required for setting the operating condition can be reduced and the erasing of a plurality of accustomed operating conditions from the memory means 61 can be avoided so as to read out a desirable operating condition with ease.

Furthermore, according to the present invention, a predetermined priority in order is previously set during the time between the operation of changing the operating condition instructed by the handpiece 24 and the changing and inputting of the operating condition performed by the set-input means 18a, so that the controllability of the electrosurgical unit as a whole can be improved for the convenience of the surgeon.

Further, in the electrosurgical unit which can be provided with two or more handpieces, a predetermined priority in order is given with respect to changes in the operating condition between the plurality of handpieces, so that the general controllability can be improved.

As has been described hereinabove, according to the present invention, such an arrangement is adopted that the combination signal is received from the two switches provided on the handpiece to change the operating mode and/or condition, so that the operating condition can be changed widely without requiring a newly designed handpiece.

Furthermore, the operating condition can be changed only when the two switches are closed simultaneously, so that a change in the operating condition due to the mistaken operation can be eliminated.

Further, the changing notice is given by the warning device when the operating condition is changed, so that the process of a change in the operating condition can be reliably informed.

The operating condition to be changed is the operating condition previously stored in the memory means, so that the operating condition can be set easily.

Furthermore, the memory means can be taken out from the main controller of the unit, so that the desirable operating condition can be read out easily, avoiding erasing of the plurality of accustomed operating conditions from the memory means.

Claims

1. An electrosurgical unit comprising:
 - a high frequency output generating means (14) for generating high frequency current outputs having at least two waveforms different from each other;
 - a handpiece (24) having two switches (26, 28) for transmitting a combination signal in order to change a currently selected operating mode of said high frequency output generating means (14);
 - a set-input means (18; 18a) for setting and inputting a plurality of operating modes and operating conditions; and a control means (16) for receiving said combination signal from said two switches (26, 28) and for selecting an operating mode of said set-input means (18; 18a) when a predetermined combination signal has been received;
- characterized in that**
- said control means (16) instructs a process of a change of said operating conditions selectable within said operating mode in response to selec-

tively actuating said switches (26, 28) of said hand-piece (24).

2. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 1,
characterized in that
said high frequency output generating means (14)
generates at least two different outputs for cutting
mode and coagulation mode, respectively, and said
two switches (26, 28) include a first switch (26) for
cutting mode and a second switch (28) for coagula-
tion mode.

3. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 1,
characterized in that said
set-input means (18; 18a) includes an indicator (32,
34, 38, 42; 48, 52, 56, 58, 60) for indicating said
selected operating mode and operating condition,
so that an operator can confirm the operating mode
and the operating condition when said operating
mode and operating condition is changed by said
combination signal from said two switches (26, 28).

4. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 1,
characterized in that
said control means (16) changes the operating
mode and operating-condition only when said two
switches (26, 28) are both closed within a predeter-
mined time intervall.

5. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 4,
characterized in that
said control means (16) changes the operating
mode and operating condition only when said two
switches (26, 28) are both closed within a predeter-
mined time intervall and subsequently said two
switches (26, 28) continue to be closed over a pre-
determined time period.

6. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 5,
characterized in that
said continued time period of the state in which said
two switches (26, 28) are closed is measured.

7. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 4,
characterized in that
a small difference of time between the successive
depressions of said both switches (26, 28) is meas-
ured to determine the case where said two switches
(26, 28) are closed at substantially the same time.

8. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 7,
characterized in that
generating of an output due to the actuation of said
switches (26, 28) is delayed only by a difference of
time for determining the case where said two
switches (26, 28) are closed at substantially the
same time.

9. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 1,
characterized in that
there is provided a warning means (20) for giving an
operating mode and/or operating condition chang-
ing notice when said control means (16) changes
said operating mode and/or operating condition.

10. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 1,
characterized in that
the corresponding function of said switches (26, 28)
for changing said operating mode and said operating
condition is dependend on the preceeding actuation
of said two switches (26, 28).

11. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 1,
characterized in that
the operating mode and operating condition
changed by said control means (16) is selected from
a plurality of operating modes and operating condi-
tions prestored in a memory means (61) provided in
said control means (16).

12. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 11,
characterized in that
said memory means (61) can be detached from said
control means (16).

13. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 1,
characterized in that
there is a priority in order between said operating
mode and operating condition changing signal from
said set-input means (18; 18a) and said operating
mode and operating condition changing signal from
said two switches (26, 28) provided on said hand-
piece (24).

14. Electrosurgical unit according to claim 1,
characterized in that
said electrosurgical unit is provided with a plurality
of handpieces (24), and a priority in order is given
between inputs of combination signals from those
handpieces (24).

Patentansprüche

1. Elektrochirurgiegerät, mit:
einer Hochfrequenz-Ausgangssignalerzeugungseinrichtung (14) zum Erzeugen von Hochfrequenz-Stromausgangssignalen mit zumindest zwei voneinander unterschiedlichen Signalverläufen; einem Handteil (24) mit zwei Schaltern (26, 28) zum Übertragen eines Kombinationssignals zum Verändern einer derzeit ausgewählten Funktions-Betriebsart der Hochfrequenz-Ausgangssignalerzeugungseinrichtung (14);
einer Eingabeeinstellungseinrichtung (18; 18a) zum Einstellen und Eingeben einer Vielzahl von Funktions-Betriebsarten und Funktionsbedingungen; und
einer Steuereinrichtung (16) zum Empfangen des

- Kombinationssignals von den beiden Schaltern (26, 28) und zum Auswählen einer Funktions-Betriebsart der Eingabeeinstellungseinrichtung (18; 18a), wenn ein vorbestimmtes Kombinationssignal empfangen wurde; 5
- dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
die Steuereinrichtung (16) im Ansprechen auf das selektive Betätigen der Schalter (26, 28) des Handteils (24) einen Vorgang einer Änderung der innerhalb der Funktions-Betriebsart auswählbaren Funktionsbedingungen anweist. 10
2. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
die Hochfrequenz-Ausgangssignalerzeugungseinrichtung (14) zumindest zwei verschiedene Ausgangssignale für eine Schnitt-Betriebsart und eine Koagulations-Betriebsart erzeugt, und daß die beiden Schalter (26, 28) einen ersten Schalter (26) für die Schnitt-Betriebsart und einen zweiten Schalter (28) für die Koagulations-Betriebsart enthalten. 15 20
3. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
die Eingabeeinstellungseinrichtung (18; 18a) einen Indikator (32, 34, 38, 42; 48, 52, 56, 58, 60) zum Anzeigen der ausgewählten Funktions-Betriebsart und Funktionsbedingung enthält, so daß ein Bediener die Funktions-Betriebsart und die Funktionsbedingung bestätigen kann, wenn die Funktions-Betriebsart und Funktionsbedingung durch das Kombinationssignal von den beiden Schaltern (26, 28) verändert wird. 25 30
4. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
die Steuereinrichtung (16) die Funktions-Betriebsart und Funktionsbedingung lediglich verändert, wenn die beiden Schalter (26, 28) beide innerhalb eines vorbestimmten Zeitintervalls geschlossen werden. 35 40
5. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
die Steuereinrichtung (16) die Funktions-Betriebsart und Funktionsbedingung lediglich ändert, wenn die beiden Schalter (26, 28) beide innerhalb eines vorbestimmten Zeitintervalls geschlossen werden und darauffolgend beide Schalter (26, 28) über eine vorbestimmte Zeitperiode geschlossen bleiben. 45 50
6. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
die anhaltende Zeitperiode des Zustandes, in dem die beiden Schalter (26, 28) geschlossen sind, gemessen wird. 55
7. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
eine kleine Zeitdifferenz zwischen den aufeinanderfolgenden Betätigungen der beiden Schalter (26, 28) gemessen wird, um den Fall zu bestimmen, in dem die beiden Schalter (26, 28) im wesentlichen gleichzeitig geschlossen werden.
8. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
die Erzeugung eines Ausgangssignals aufgrund der Betätigung der Schalter (26, 28) lediglich um eine Zeitdifferenz zum Bestimmen des Falls verzögert ist, in dem die beiden Schalter (26, 28) im wesentlichen gleichzeitig geschlossen werden.
9. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
eine Warneinrichtung (20) zum Ausgeben einer Funktions-Betriebsart- und/oder Funktionsbedingungs-Veränderungsmittelung, wenn die Steuereinrichtung (16) die Funktions-Betriebsart und/oder Funktionsbedingung verändert.
10. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
die jeweilige Funktion der Schalter (26, 28) zum Verändern der Funktions-Betriebsart und der Funktionsbedingung abhängig von der vorherigen Betätigung der beiden Schalter (26, 28) ist.
11. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
die Funktions-Betriebsart und Funktionsbedingung, die durch die Steuereinrichtung (16) verändert wird, aus einer Vielzahl von Funktions-Betriebsarten und Funktionsbedingungen ausgewählt wird, die in einer in der Steuereinrichtung (16) vorgesehenen Speichereinrichtung (61) vorab gespeichert sind.
12. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 11, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
die Speichereinrichtung (61) von der Steuereinrichtung (16) abnehmbar ist.
13. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
es eine Priorität der Reihenfolge zwischen dem Funktions-Betriebsart- und Funktionsbedingungs-Änderungssignal von der Eingabeeinstellungseinrichtung (18; 18a) und dem Funktions-Betriebsart- und Funktionsbedingungs-Änderungssignal von den beiden an dem Handteil (24) vorgesehenen Schaltern (26, 28) gibt.
14. Elektrochirurgiegerät nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
das Elektrochirurgiegerät mit einer Vielzahl von Handteilen (24) versehen ist, und den Eingaben von Kombinationssignalen von jenen Handteilen (24) eine Priorität der Reihenfolge zugewiesen wird.

Revendications

1. Bistouri électrique, comprenant :

un dispositif (14) générateur de courants de sortie à hautes fréquences ayant au moins deux formes d'ondes différentes, 5

une pièce à main (24) ayant deux interrupteurs (26, 28) destinés à transmettre un signal de combinaison afin qu'un mode opératoire actuellement choisi du dispositif (14) générateur de signal de sortie à hautes fréquences soit changé, 10

un dispositif (18 ; 18a) de saisie et de consigne destiné à établir et saisir plusieurs modes opératoires et conditions de fonctionnement, et

un dispositif (16) de commande destiné à recevoir le signal de combinaison des deux interrupteurs (26, 28) et à sélectionner un mode opératoire du dispositif (18 ; 18a) de saisie et de consigne lorsqu'un signal prédéterminé de combinaison a été reçu, 15

caractérisé en ce que

le dispositif (16) de commande donne une instruction d'opération de changement des conditions de fonctionnement qui peut être sélectionnée dans le mode opératoire en fonction de la manoeuvre sélective des interrupteurs (26, 28) de la pièce à main (24). 20 25

2. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif (14) générateur de signaux de sortie à hautes fréquences crée au moins deux signaux de sortie destinés à un mode de coupe et à un mode de coagulation respectivement, et les deux interrupteurs (26, 28) comportent un premier interrupteur (26) destiné à un mode de coupe et un second interrupteur (28) destiné à un mode de coagulation. 30 35

3. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif (18, 18a) de saisie et de consigne comporte un indicateur (32, 34, 38, 42 ; 48, 52, 56, 58, 60) destiné à indiquer le mode opératoire choisi et la condition de fonctionnement choisie, si bien qu'un opérateur peut confirmer le mode opératoire et la condition de fonctionnement lorsque le mode opératoire et la condition de fonctionnement sont changés par le signal de combinaison provenant des deux interrupteurs (26, 28). 40 45

4. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif de commande (16) change le mode opératoire et la condition de fonctionnement uniquement lorsque les deux interrupteurs (26, 28) sont tous deux fermés pendant un intervalle de temps prédéterminé. 50 55

5. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif de commande (16) change le mode opératoire et la condition de fonc-

tionnement uniquement lorsque les deux interrupteurs (26, 28) sont tous deux fermés pendant un intervalle de temps prédéterminé, puis les deux interrupteurs (26, 28) continuent à être fermés pendant une période prédéterminée.

6. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que la période continue de temps de l'état dans lequel les deux interrupteurs (26, 28) sont fermés est mesurée.

7. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce qu'une petite différence de temps entre les enfoncements successifs des deux interrupteurs (26, 28) est mesurée pour la détermination du cas dans lequel les deux interrupteurs (26, 28) sont fermés pratiquement en même temps.

8. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 7, caractérisé en ce que la création d'un signal de sortie par manoeuvre des interrupteurs (26, 28) n'est retardée que par la différence de temps nécessaire pour la détermination du cas dans lequel les deux interrupteurs (26, 28) sont fermés pratiquement en même temps.

9. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comporte un dispositif (20) d'avertissement destiné à donner un avertissement de changement de mode opératoire et/ou de condition de fonctionnement lorsque le dispositif de commande (16) change le mode opératoire et/ou la condition de fonctionnement.

10. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la fonction correspondante des interrupteurs (26, 28) pour le changement du mode opératoire et de la condition de fonctionnement dépend de la commande précédente des deux interrupteurs (26, 28).

11. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le mode opératoire et la condition de fonctionnement changée par le dispositif de commande (16) sont sélectionnés parmi plusieurs modes opératoires et plusieurs conditions de fonctionnement préalablement conservés dans un dispositif (61) à mémoire placé dans le dispositif de commande (16).

12. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 11, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif à mémoire (61) peut être séparé du dispositif de commande (16).

13. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il existe un ordre de priorité entre le signal de changement de mode opératoire et de condition de fonctionnement provenant du dispositif (18 ; 18a) de saisie et de consigne et le signal de

changement de mode opératoire et de condition de fonctionnement des deux interrupteurs (26, 28) disposés sur la pièce à main (24).

14. Bistouri électrique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le bistouri électrique a plusieurs pièces à main (24), et un ordre de priorité est donné entre les signaux de combinaison reçus de ces pièces à main (24).

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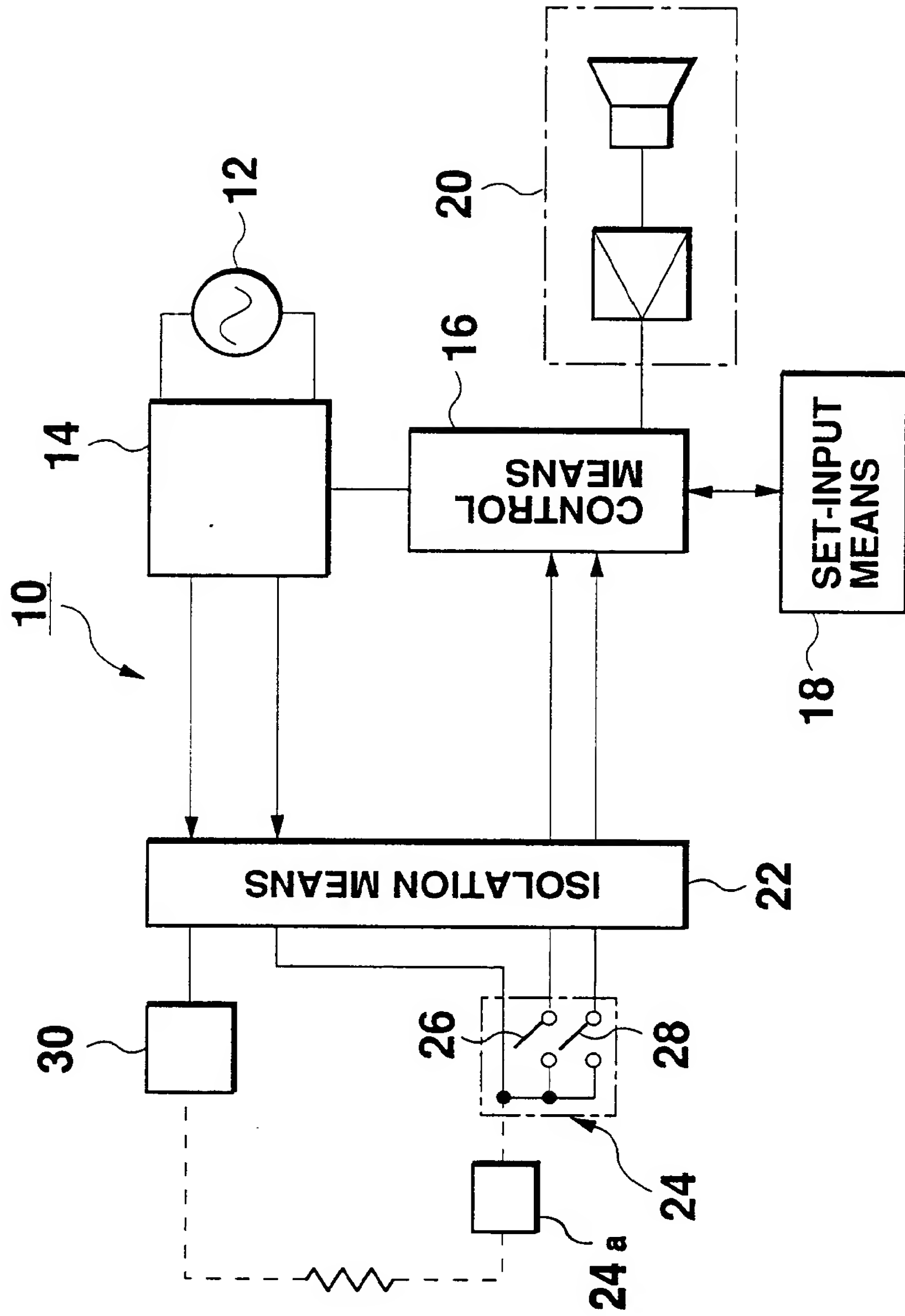


Fig. 1

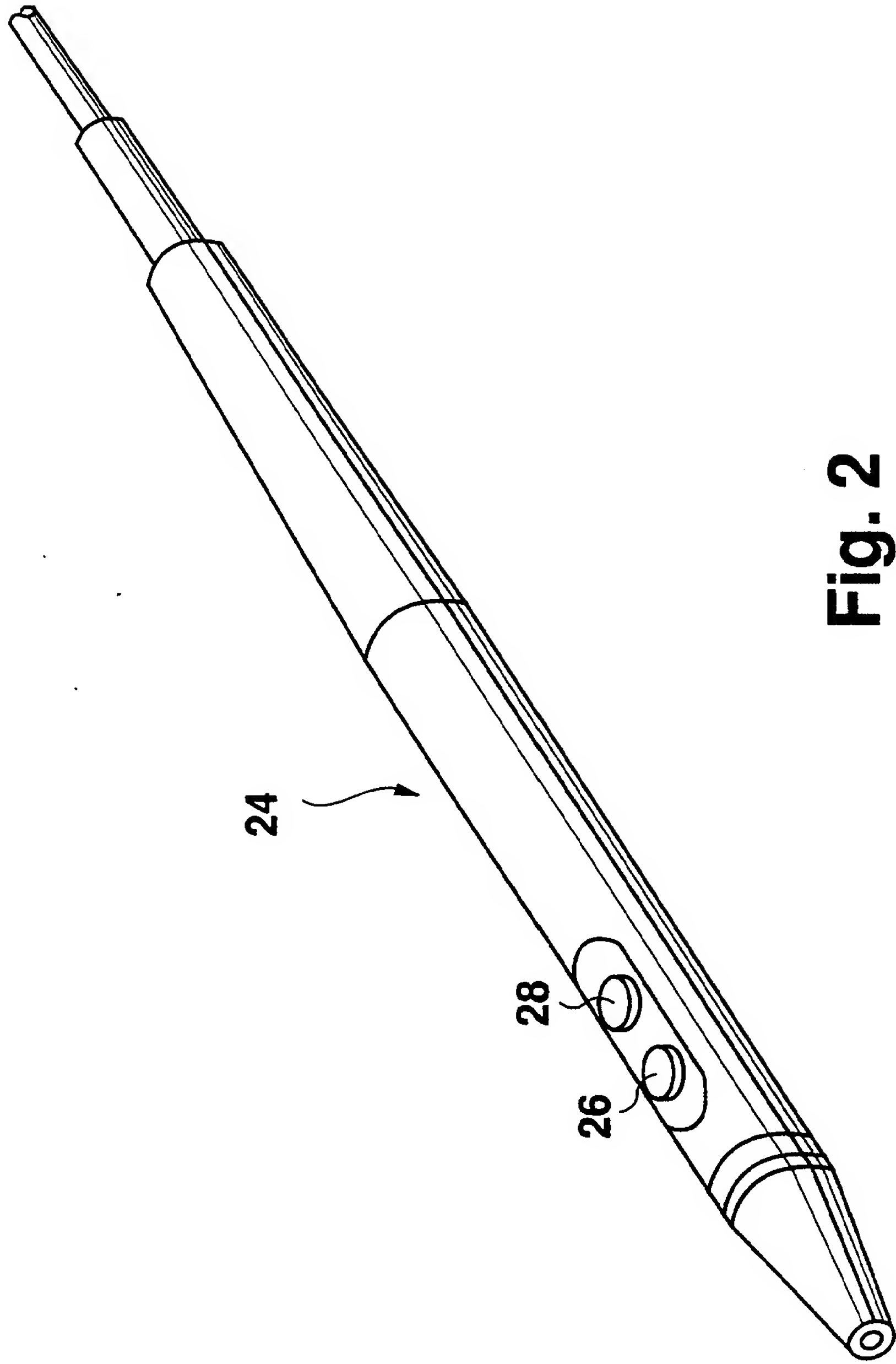


Fig. 2

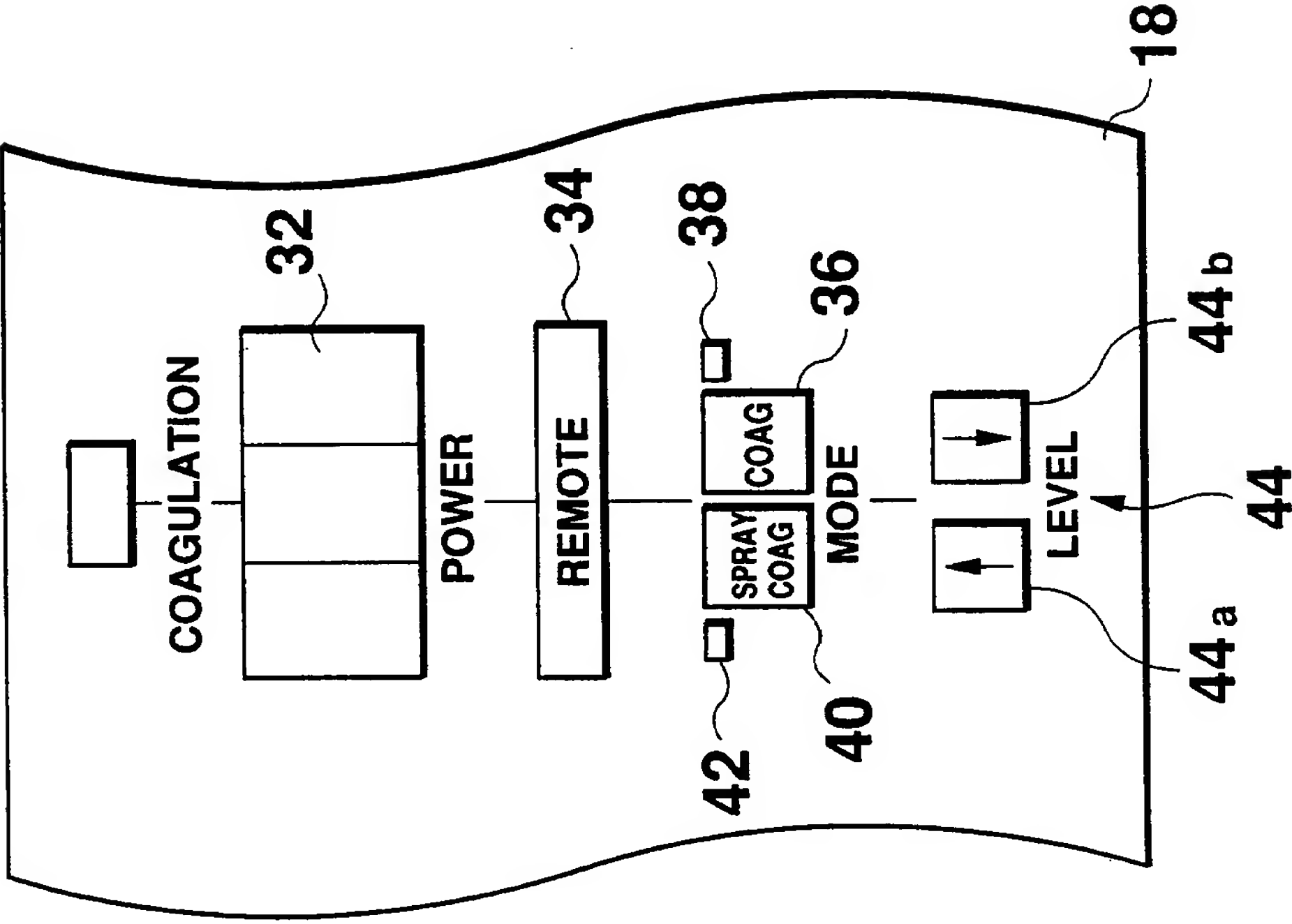


FIG. 3

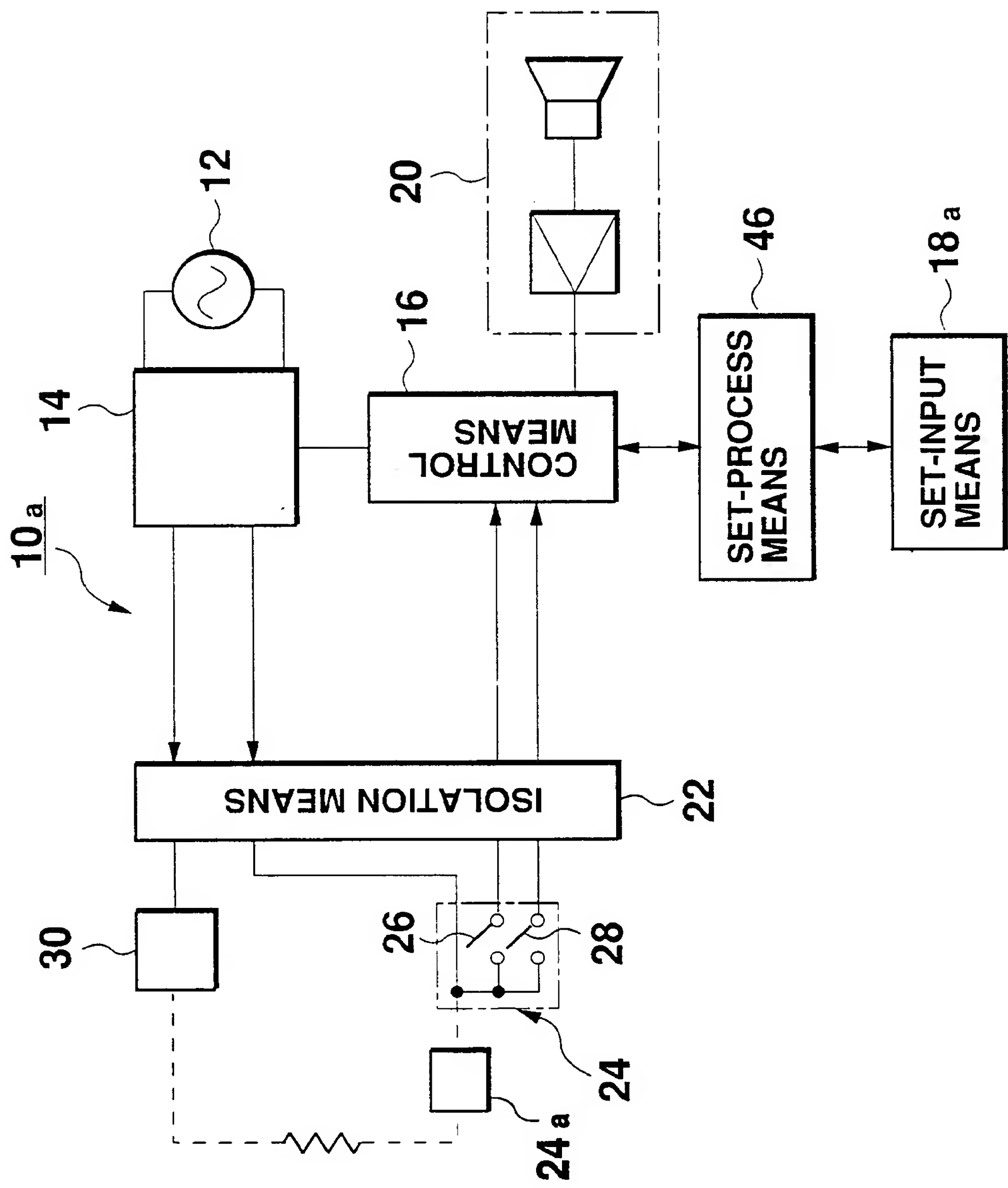


Fig. 4

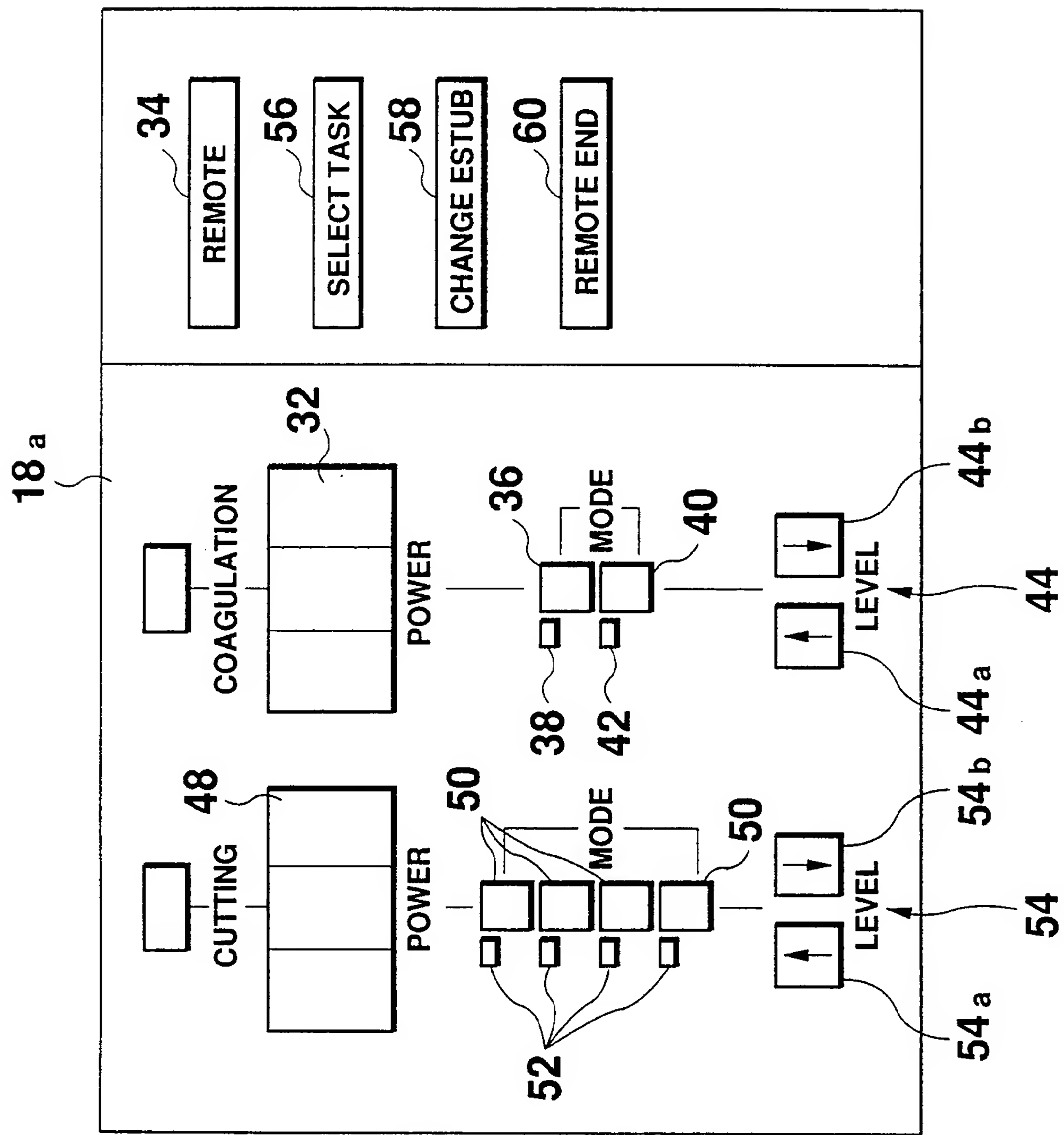
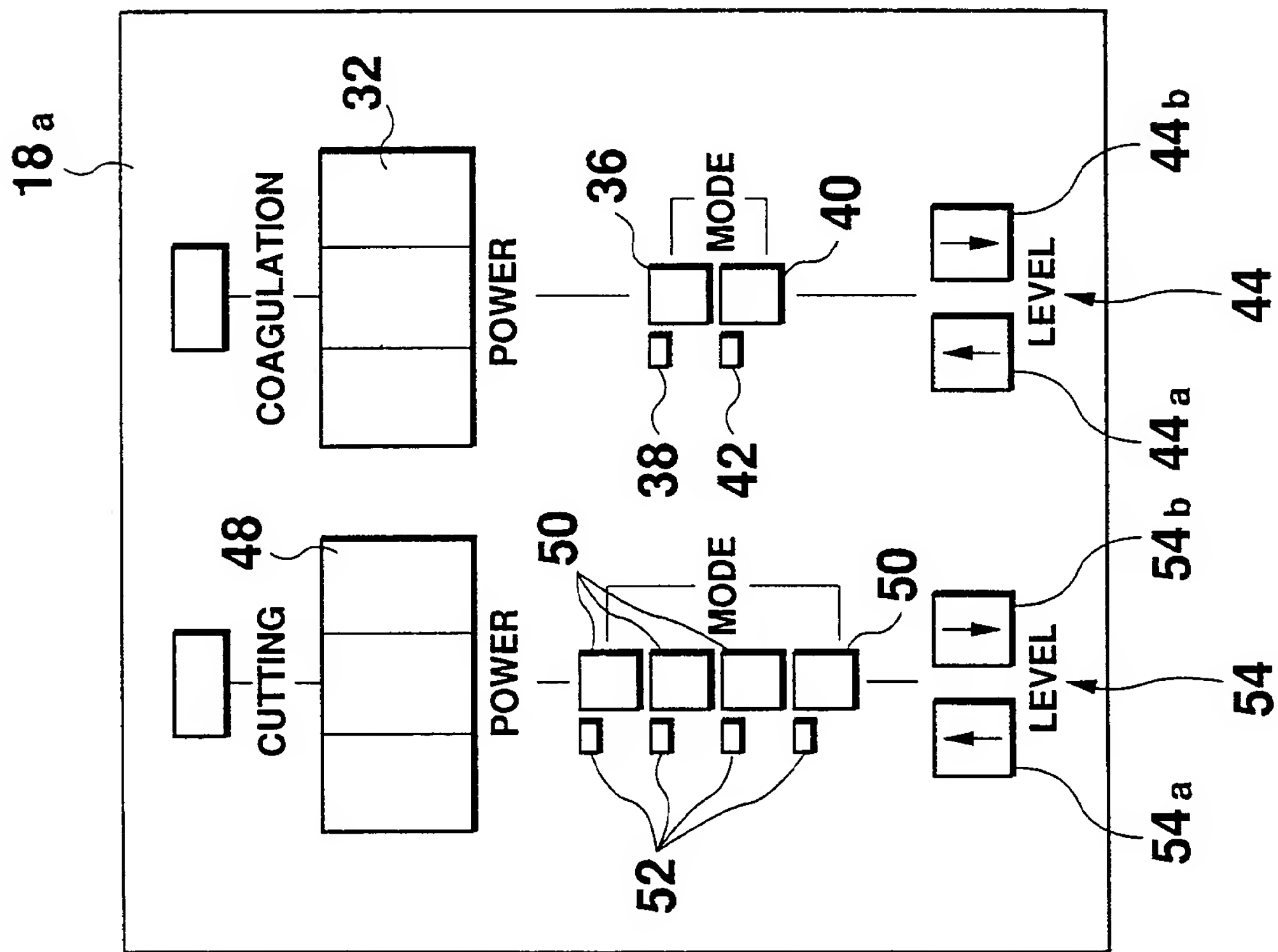


FIG. 5

**FIG. 6**

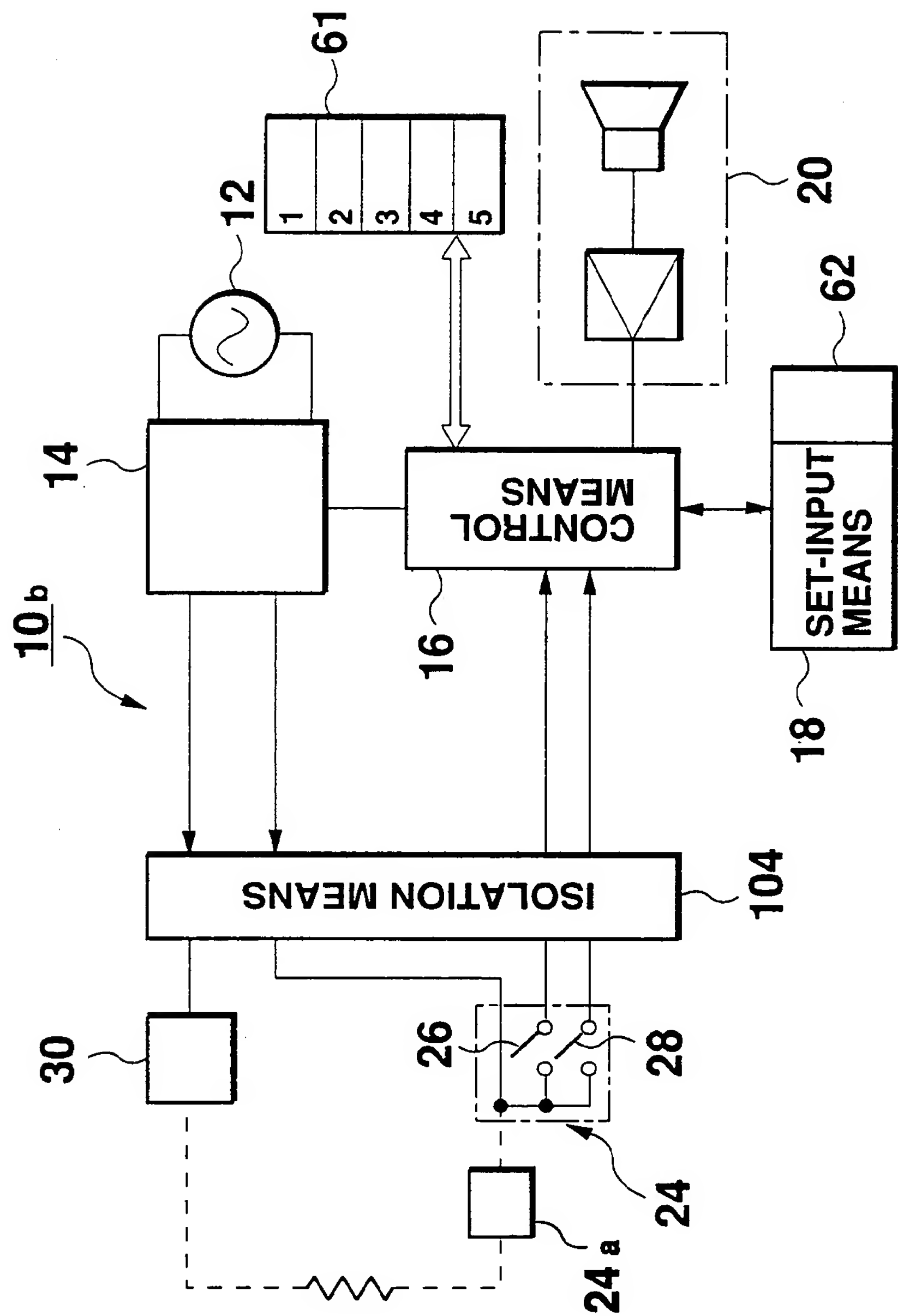


Fig. 7

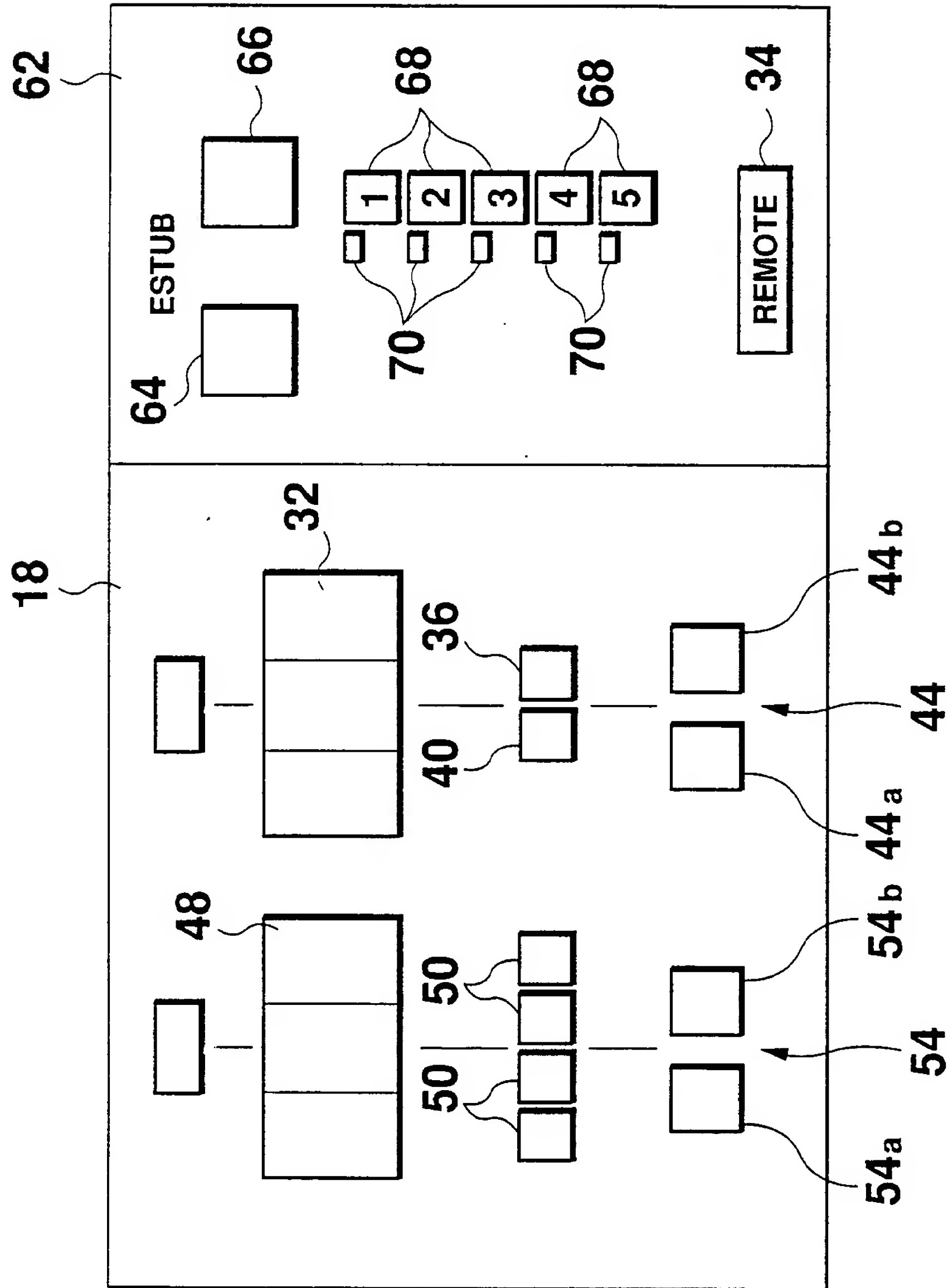


FIG. 8